

















## BISHOPS WRECK THE DIVORCE BILL

MEASURE TO OBTAIN FREEDOM AFTER

In the House of Lords the Separation and Divorce Bill, which would enable divorce to be obtained after 5 years' separation, was rejected.—

Lord Buckmaster, giving the second reading of the Bill, said it was designed to give effect in one respect and in a limited particular to the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes. Under the existing law it was not surprising that people who had not the means to argue their case in

voke the jurisdiction of the Divorce Division of the High Court, should feel that they suffered a great hardship and injustice in being deprived of the opportunity given to people of means to end a married life which had already been shipwrecked, and seek whether it was not possible to

**Contracted New Alliances.**  
People separated under magistrates' even the heathen have a better system than this stupid law of England.

orders contracted w alliances. They were unable to get married. They went and lived with other people, and in some cases had children. Many of these people would gladly, if they could, have their union sanctified, because they had no desire to live in a guilty and immoral state. They were to be respected, but they were forbidden unless they could undertake costly proceedings. The Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Commission

sat for 3 years, and the majority report recommended that divorce should be granted. He was born June 3, 1861, at Christ Church, Mayfair. She was his cousin, and he lived with her in Cadogan-gdns. There was 1 child

**After 5 Years' Desertion.**  
The Bill proposed that in case of wilful desertion for 5 years the Court, if satisfied that the application was

sona fide, should want a decree of divorce. It also provided that the defendant could not be removed to the time for appealing had expired. A person would be at liberty to go to the County Court and apply for leave to remove to the County Court. The County Court and if the County Court Judge was satisfied that the applicant had not the means to take proceedings in his own brother, whom he objected to sue, could grant him leave to remove. In the case of the defendant's refusal of his conduct. In April, 1897, he understood that his wife was going to leave him. He wrote her a letter in which he intended to lead her own life, and would not live with him any longer. He intended to leave her to reconsider her decision. She answered him that she had made her decision, and intended to leave him. He then returned to his father's house, and lived there for some time. He then returned home on leave, and

the high Court, but could make an order granting him permission to visit his wife and child in Scotland. The main provision of the Bill was that it was right to punish people, where there had been wilful desertion or where they had been separated by order of the Court, from seeking a dissolution of the marriage.

**The Bishop's Objections.** Lord Parmoor moved the rejection of

the Bill, urging that a matter of such fundamental importance should be dealt with as a whole and not in piecemeal fashion.—The Archbishop of York objected to the Bill because it brought in by a side door not only wilful desertion but drunkenness and cruelty as a permissible cause for

divorce in this country. He hoped their lordships would not agree to hand such an important matter over to a foreign court.

the County Court Judges. If they did there would be a variety of interpretations which would produce chaos similar to that now prevailing in the world. The Hon. Justice of Canterbury expressed a hope that Lord Buckmaster would not press his Bill to a division. While he agreed that a poor man should not be put at a disadvantage as compared with the rich man, he did not think that this was the proper time to raise the subject.—On a division the Bill was defeated by 39 to 29.

**Views of Readers.**  
 "What right have the Bishops to

interfere at all, as a "people reader, indignantly protesting against the Bishop's attitude. The writer adds:

Let some of the women speak—those who have to suffer and live year after year in chains and bonds of affliction which revolve their very soul. They are the ones who should be consulted, not the

the means to buy their freedom should they so desired. I myself have had 26

years of married misery. I have gone through all the preliminary stages for divorce, but I have not been able to stand still simply for the want of £10, which the law demands for out-of-pocket expenses. I have been waiting with almost breathless anxiety for Lord Buckmaster's decision, but I have lost my only hope of happiness in this life. My husband has left me for nearly 8 years.

and he has a family of young children by the woman he is now living with. I, with my girls, have to get a living as best I can.

**"DOOMED TO MISERY."**  
Although the second reading of Lord Buckle's bill, which would give a Jew was defeated in the House of Lords on Tuesday last, yet sufferers under the law will be relieved.

that the measure will be re-introduced early next year. At any rate, had the

**UGHT GREAT JOY**

To the tea-shop girls are due the thanks of the public, for they stuck to work all day.

Surrounded by a dozen friends, an elderly American officer sat on the top of a private car and host a dinner gathering in the sun of Bray v. Bray, Villiers Stuart and Pemberton Billing. Mr. Cotes Preedy said that petitioner

Mr. Geo. Robb, at the Alhambra had to struggle for half an hour to convince the audience that he had no time to make a speech.

Near the Mansion House a man paraded with a large notice inscribed: "To the Day! Germany asked for it and Germany has got it."

and a constable appeared

the steps of Scotland Yard and blew the "All clear" immediately on the news, all of them chattering Union Jacks.

About 150 girls coming out of a khaki factory in Mile End-rd. caught 3 passing soldiers and snatched them with carcases and all they had on their backs.

Suburban women collected their children from school and brought them to

Douglas' Bray, a Taitney man—children of the "Penny Dreadful" type—addressing his statements at Bishop's Stortford recently, announced that he had been cited as co-respondent in divorce proceedings taken by Mr. Bray.

**SCHOOLBOYS TOGETHER.**

Capt. Thos. Hy. Lawley, managing director of Messrs. Lawley (Ld.), Jewellers,

town, and most sedate and motherly ladies climbed up on the Mall guns and

The driver of a steam lorry in Whitehall put up in front of his engine a pair of flags with figures extended. While underneath was "Kamerad" in large letters.

News of the signing of the armistice was announced by Justice Darling in the Lord Chief Justice's court, where it

Gordon Onions, co-respondent. There was no defence. Capt. Lawley said he married his wife, Miss Mary Gordon, a former barmaid at the White Horse public house at Oak Lodge Park, Hill Moseley. He and co-respondent were boys at school together. In September, 1914, said petitioner, he joined the 10th Hussars, and in 1915 he joined the 1st Cleveland, near Bristol, his wife confessed her love for Mr.

Onions, with whom she was going to live. The case was ordered to stand over for further evidence of a witness as to the

reading with the words, "Thank God." alleged misconduct.











